BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1841.** **New Series No. 40.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Aus.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.—A Bay Horse with black mane and tail, has carried a lady for the last year Price 400 Rupees. For reference apply to the Printer of this paper.

Bombay, 2nd April 1841.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine First Class Ship "LANCASTER," J. JEFFERSON, Commander, 756 Tons Register, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon, having only two cabins disengaged will sail on the 7th Instant.

For terms apply on board, or at the office of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, Meadow street.

Bombay, 2nd April 1841.

ON SALE.—The DAGUERREOTYPE with appertenance, term very moderate scientifick men at WILLAUME AND CO. 9, Apollo Street.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1841.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the collector of Poona, is placed in charge of the Purganahs of Khair and Mawul.

Mr. A. Campbell, first assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under section XI of the absentee regulation to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1841.

Mr. Alexander Elphinston, collector of Rutnagheree, is allowed an extension for one day, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 12th February last.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1841.

Mr. P. Stewart, to be collector and magistrate of Poona from the 26th instant,

Mr. J. W. Langford, to be sub-collector of Broach, retaining charge of his present office of acting collector of continental customs and excise.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1841.

Mr. P. Stewart, collector of Poona, is allowed, under section XII of the absentee rules, an extension for two months, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 20th instant, to enable him to proceed to Egypt, on private affairs.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 1st of May next, under section XI of the new absentee rules, to proceed to Madras on private affairs.

Mr. W. Hart, third assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed an extension to the 12th proximo under medical certificate, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1841.

John Hugh Bainbridge Esq. has been permitted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to resign the Hon'ble Company's service.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the Honorable G. W. Anderson Esq. has been nominated President of the Board of Education, in succession to the Honorable Sir J. W. Awdry, Knight, proceeded to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Charles Sims Esq. acting opium agent and superintendent of stationery, is permitted to proceed to England for a period of three years for the benefit of of his health, from the 1st May next, and is also allowed leave of absence from his duties from the 16th proximo, to the 1st May next, under the provisions of section XI of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1841,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. assistant surgeon Weatherhead, to succeed Mr. assistant surgeon T. Mackenzie as civil surgeon to the residency in the Persian Gulf, from the date of the latter officer's departure to Europe from Karrack.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1841.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. Malet, in the office of Political Agent in Cutch, from the 26th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. Bell, in the office of Puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, and judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Candiesh, and Mr. R. Mills, in that of judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, from the 26th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1841.

No. 191 of 1841.—The following appointment is made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant J. S. Unwin to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion, vice R. Creed killed in action.—Date of appointment, 20th February 1841.

No. 192 of 1841.—The following promotions are made.

Regiment of Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant D. Erskine to be 1st Lieutenant, vice R. Creed killed in action...20th Feby. 1841.

2d. Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. S. Oliphant to be Lieutenant, vice Falconer killed in action.....20th Feby. 1841.

No. 193 of 1841.—Captain M. F. Willoughby, Acting Agent for Gun Powder, is allowed one month's leave of absence from the 1st proximo, to proceed to Mahableshwar on private affairs, Captain Webb performing his duties, during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1841.

No. 194 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to confirm the following Field Orders issued by Major General Brooks, commanding the Troops in Scinde, on the 26th December last, and to direct that the arrangement therein made for Brigading the Infantry of the force, be considered to have effect from that date, in supercession of the detail which was published in Government General Order of the 20th October last.

Captain Stamford is appointed Field Commissary of Ordnance, and will proceed to Dadur by the first opportunity, to assume charge of the Depot forming at that Station, under such orders as he will receive from Major Lloyd, Commanding Artillery.

Captain Stamford will also take command of the Artillery at Dadur until further orders.

Lieutenant Blake will proceed to Sukkur as soon as relieved.

The Infantry of the Scinde Force to be Brigaded as follows:—

1st Brigade	Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, 2nd Grenadier Regiment 21st Regiment N. I.	Brigadier Valiant, K. H. Brigade Major, Captain Lewis Brown.
2nd Brigade	Wing Her Majesty 41st Regiment 20th Regiment Native Infantry. 23d. do do.. 25th do do..	Brigadier England, K. H. Brigade Major, Brevet Major Wyllie.
Sukkur..... Brigade.	1st Grenadier Regiment Wing 5th Regt. N. I. 6th Regt. N. I. Wing 8th Regt. N. I.....	Senior Officer Commanding, Capt Downe, Staff Officer.

The Officers commanding Her Majesty's 40th, and 41st Regiment, will be pleaced to send the names of two Steady active Men, as Line Serjants for the 1st and 2d Brigades.

No. 195 of 1841.—Lieutenant Gore B. Munbee, is appointed Executive Engineer in Lower Scinde, and directed to proceed with all practicable expedition to Kurrachee.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1841.

No. 196 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received report of Assistant Surgeon F. W. Watkins, and C. Thatcher having passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by Section XVII. Clauses 4 to 6 of the Medical Code.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1841.

No. 197 of 1841.—Major General B. Kennett, is permitted to reside on the Neilgherry Hills.

No. 198 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence from the 2nd to the 30th proximo, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills.

No. 199 of 1841.—Colonel J. G. Baumgardt, of Her Majesty's 2nd Royal Regiment, is appointed to Command the Garrison of Bombay, until further orders.

No. 200 of 1841.—Lieutenant J. D. Stewart, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, and Quarter Master to that Regiment from the 19th ultimo.

No. 201 of 1841.—The following Native promotions are made.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Shaik Dellawur to be Subedar, and Havildar Dawood Ballajee to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major Moosajee Ballajee, appointed Commandant of the Tanna Rangers.—Date of Rank. 23rd Decr. 1840.

No. 202 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Captain G. More, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant A. B. Rathborne, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment stationed at Sion, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from the 16th ultimo.

No. 203 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant F. White, H. M. 40th Regiment, to act as Staff Officer to the Field Force at Dadur, and to take charge of the Treasure Tumbril at that Station from the 8th December 1840 to the 31st January 1841.

No. 204 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry and as an assistant Surgeon on this Establishment the Cadets for the Cavalry are promoted to Cornets, and those for the Infantry to Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for further adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 594 Mr. Charles Henry Barnewell, Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March 1841.

No. 597 Mr. Edmond Armitage Hardy, Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March 1841.

Infantry.

No. 546 Mr. George Mayor, Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March 1841.

No. 592 Mr. John Laing, Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March 1841.

No. 562 Mr. Robert Michael Westropp, Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March 1841.

Medical Establishment.

No. 304 Mr. Frederick Lodwick, Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th March 1841.

Lieutenant F. C. Wells, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd March 1841.

No. 205 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon J. B. McDonald, of the Bengal Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe to three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 206 of 1841.—Assistant Apothecary W. Billamore, is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 207 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon H. S. Moore, who has been appointed to proceed to China, with a detail of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, is directed, on his arrival there, to assume medical charge of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Atalanta, in order that Assistant Surgeon D. Costelloe may be relieved from the Naval branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1841.

No. 208 of 1841.—Sub-Conductor M. Shean, of the Commissariat Department, is deprived of his Warrant, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of being remanded to his Regiment.

No. 209 of 1841.—Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health. Captain Fraser forforming his duties on his responsibility.

No. 210 of 1841.—Ensign H. E. Pattullo, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health, commencing from the 11th February last, the date of his departure from Aden.

No. 211 of 1841.—The following promotion is made:—

Infantry.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) J. Morse, to be Colonel, vice H. Roome deceased, Date of Rank, 15th Jany. 1841.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

No. 212 of 1841.—Ensign G. O. Geach, of the 1st European Regiment, is, at his own request, transferred to the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, as Junior Ensign.

No. 213 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel S. Hughes, C. B. Commanding at Ahmednuggur, is allowed one month's leave of absence from the 1st proximo, to visit the Mahableshwar Hills, under Articles 82 to 85, Section XV. 2nd Supplement to the Code of Military Regulations.

No. 214 of 1841.—Captain E. Skipper of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 215 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Fendall, Commanding the Poona Brigade, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th proximo, to visit Mahableshwar, on private affairs, under articles 82 and 84, Section XV. of the 2nd Supplement to the Code of Military Regulations.

No. 216 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon MacKenzie, Civil Surgeon to the Residency in the Persian Gulf, is, allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations, with permission to proceed direct from Karrack.

No. 217 of 1841.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe granted to Major J. Forbes, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 6th December 1838, for the benefit of his health, is extended from the 7th ultimo, for a period of two months, to enable him to join his station.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

The General Order No. 186 dated the 22nd instant, in cancelled.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT H. DICK, K. C. B AND K. C. H COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters; Choultry Plain, 17th March 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, having had under his consideration that there appears to be some misapprehension of para. 2 Section "duties in Garrison or Cantonment" G. O. C. C. 31st December 1839, under which Field Officers have been exonerated from the duty of the day, he is pleased to direct that except when the number of avilable Field Officers at a Station falls below six, Captains are not to be brought on the rosters to Officiate as Field Officers of the day.

Major General George Jackson of the 7th Regiment N. I has the permission of the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief to visit Cuddalore and Southern Division, with leave of absence for four months.

Ensign G. T. Dick, recently arrived and promoted, is appointed to do duty with the 12th Regiment N. I. until further orders.

Second Dresser Gopalsawmy, late of H. M. 55th foot, is appointed to do duty at the Native Infirmary until further orders.

Lieutenant J Robertson of the 15th Regiment N. I. lately returned from Europe, has permission to proceed via Vellore to join his Regiment.

Troop Quarter Master Charles McLean, recently transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at the Mount.

Medical Apprentice Joseph Miller is removed from the 2d E. L. Infantry to the 1st M. E. Regiment and will proceed to join forthwith.

Leave of absence from Corps and Stations.—Captain O. Bell, Cantonment Adjutant Palaveram, from the 1st April to the 31st July 1841.—Bangalore.

Captain K. H. Richardson, 7th L. C., from the 5th April to the 5th July 1841—Bangalore.

Captain T. S. Rooke, 12th Regiment N. I. from the 14th March 1841 to the 15th March 1842—Bangalore, on s. c.

Lieutenant M. Wood, 19th Regiment N. I from the 1st April to the 31st May 1841 Neilgherris & Bangalore.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble P. T. Pellew, 7th L. C from the 15th April to the 15th August 1841—Bangalore and Neilgherries.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 30.	Lieutenant Austen, 8th Regiment N. I. from Scinde.	
Do. 31.	Captain Brown, 5th Regiment from Sukkur.	
Do. 31.	Major J. Forbes, 20th Regiment from Cape of Good Hope.	
April 1.	Lieutenant A. Price, 4th Regiment from Baroda.	

DEPARTURES.

March 31.	Captain Greham, Queens Royals to Deesa.	
April 1.	Captain Willoughby, Artillery to Mahabulishwar.	
Do. 1.	Surgeon C. D. Straker, 1st European Regiment to Aden.	
Do. 1.	Major H. Hancock, 19th Regiment N. I. to Mahabulishwar.	
Do. 1.	Lieutenant Barrow, 19th Regiment to Panwell.	
Do. 1.	Captain E. Skipper, 7th Regiment to England.	

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Kurnaul, on the 27th February by the Reverend Mr. Brooke, I Reynolds Gwatkin, Esq. eldest Son of Major E. Gwatkin, Superintendent Honorable Company's Stud, Haupper, and great grand Nephew of Sir Joshua Reynolds, to Miss. Emma Amelia Salmon, youngest Daughter of Colonel Salmon, Bengal Service.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 11th March, the Lady of H. Clarke, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th March, the Wife of Mr. W. W. Swinden, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 15th March, the Wife of Mr. C. N. Mayer, Assistant in the General Department, of a Daughter.

At Nusseerabad, on the 15th February, the Lady of Lieutenant Mosley, 10th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Kurnaul, on the 5th March, the Lady of Arthur W. C. Plowden, Esq., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 15th March, Mrs. Maria Lloyd, Lady of Captain Richard Lloyd, I. N. Officiating Marine Surveyor General, aged 28 years and 6 months.

At Allahabad, on the 9th March, Mrs. Husband the Wife of W. McD. Husband, Merchant, aged 34 years and 3 months.

At Delhi, on the 11th December, Mary Ann, the eldest Daughter of Captain and Mrs. N. Jones. 57th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1841.

No. 28 of 1841.—Assistant Apothecary George de Cruz, is permitted to be absent from his duty, till the 13th April next.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1841.

No. 29 of 1841.—Captain Robert Moresby is permitted to retire from the Indian Naval Service, on the pension of his rank.

The Honorable the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors the distinguished Services which Captain Moresby, in an honorable career of nearly twenty four years, has rendered to his Country and to the Government, and especially the manner in which by his valuable surveys, he has contributed to extend and improve the Science of Maritime Geography.

No. 30 of 1841.—Assistant Apothecary W. Billamore, is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 31 of 1841. Assistant Surgeon H. S. Moore, who has been appointed to proceed to China, with a detail with Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, is directed, on his arrival there, to assume medical charge of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Atalanta," in order that Assistant Surgeon D. Costelloe may be relieved from the naval branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1841.

No. 32 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed,

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Hewitt, to the temporary Command of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Hugh Lindsay, from the 6th of February last.

Lieutenant R. McKenzie, proceeding to Aden to rejoin the Clive, to be accommodated with a passage to that Port, on board the Honorable Company's Steam Packet Victoria, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

By the Commodore in the Persian Gulph.

Lieutenant Ford, proceeding to the Presidency on medical certificate, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honorable Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, at the Commander's Table of that vessel, from the 6th to the 26th of January last.

Lieutenant J. Stephens, to the temporary charge of the Honorable Company's Brig Tigris, from the 14th December to the 15th January last, both days inclusive.

No. 33 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted in G. O. No. 24, dated 6th instant, to Ardaseer Ruttonjee, assistant builder, is cancelled from the 26th instant, the date of his return to his duty.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

No. 34 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a Return of Passengers to, and from the Presidency, be furnished to the Military Auditor General, by Officers Commanding Steam Packets.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday

the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July ; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 31. French Brig LeDeuz Clementine, H. Oliver, Master, from Bordeaux 10th February.
Passengers—Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sluman, Antonio, Vameron, and 5 Lascars.

Do. Ship Countess of London, J. S. Lindsay, Master from Liverpool 13th November 1840.
Passengers—Mrs. Lindsay, A. Barken, Robert Laurie, and John Laurie Cadets.

April 1. Barque Charles Dumergue, H. Crawford, Master from Mauritius 29th January.
Passenger—1 Native.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Indus.
SCHOONERS	Auckland.
Taptee.	Cleopatra.
Royal Tiger.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Sesostris.
Palinurus.	Hugh Lindsay.
Tigris.	Cutter Margaret.
	Medusa.
	Enterprize.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Charles Grant.	Chieftain.
Rossamea.	Countess.
Champion.	Charles Daumergue.
COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Amoody.
Pittamber Savoy.	Dawlut Savoy.
Caroline.	Jehangier.
Colonel Newal.	Wild Irish Girl.
Essavie.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Maria.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Ruby.	Shaw Allum.
Fanny.	John.
Hydroose.	Futhel Barry.
Alexander Robertson	Brigand.
Ruparell.	Victoria.
Hamoody.	Kusrovie.
Caroline (Do.)	Dadaloy.
Sophia.	Coringa Packet.
Lady Grant.	Olive Branch.
Ratler.	Wave.
Corsair.	Lancaster.
Drongan.	Carnatic.
Roopaulny.	Solomon Shaw.
Yatch Prince Rigent.	Memnon.
Asia.	John William Dare.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Brig LeDeux.	Brig Simplicia.
ARAB.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Shawen Shaw.	
Earl of Balcarras.	
Reliance.	
British Merchant.	
Hope.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"THE GRAND MASTER" is no longer open to run any Arab in India one two miles, 8st. 7lbs. for Rupees 10,000.

A. B.
Secy. Poona Races.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 2, 1841.

ARRIVED March 31, Brig *L'Deux Clementine.*, H. Ohnix, Master, from Bordeaux 10th September.—Passengers : Mr. Forbes and Mr. Sleeman ; Do. 31, Ship *Countess of Loudon*, J. Lindsay, Master, from Liverpool 1st November.—Passengers : Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Barker, Messrs. Laurie, and J. Laurie.

The following are the Passengers who proceeded by the Steamer, *Cleopatra*, yesterday for Suez. She conveyed Covers and Newspapers, as follows.

	Letters.	Papers.
For England via Marsulles.	8,738	4,022
Do, via Falmouth.....	11,156	2,111
Foreign Europe.....	933	634
Total..	21,027	6,767

Passengers.

Mrs. Steward and child ; Major and Mrs. Whinyates ; H. C. Ladlow, Esq. Surgeon Mad. Service ; Lieut. Col. Borthwick, Madras Establishment ; Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, Bengal Army ; M. A. Wood, Esq. 3 children and 1 N. S. Capt. and Mrs. Higgins ; Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, 2 Children and 2 N. S. ; Lieut. Genl. Sir John Wilson, K. C. B. ; Mrs. Croker and Child Mrs. Dix ; C. Gubbins, Esq. Bengal Civil service ; Capt. H. Dodgin ; Capt. Vaux : C. A. Newcomen, Esq. ; J. P. Grant, Esq. Bengal Civil service ; Capt. J. R. Hall, H. M. 2d Dragoons ; Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, Innis H. M. 16th lancers ; R. H. Browne, Esq. ; Mr. and Mrs. Timmins ; J. L. B. Scott, Esq. ; Capt. and Mrs. Powys, ; Dr. Hadley, H. M. 40th Regt. ; Captain H, Roberts, 9th Regt. M. Native Infantry ; Lieut. M. McKenzie, B. Horse Artillery ; A Keir, Esq. Bengal Midical Establishment ; Lieut. Smith ; Capt. E. Skepper, 7th Regt. Native Infantry ; J. Curnin, Esq. ; Captain R. Moresby, I. N. ; Major Genl. Sir W, Cotton ; Capt. Cotton ' Dr. C. Barclay ; Miss Strafford ; Lieut. J, D. Moffot, Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut Cooks ; Joseph Howden, Esq. ; Capt. D. Etechevery ; Mr. Stewart ; Lieut. Yule, 16th Lancer ; Mrs. Temins and Child ; Mr. A. Thomson, Chief Engineer, one Native Servant of Major Genl. Sir W. Cotton, 1 do. Mrs. Stewart, and 1 Do. European Servant Mr. C. E. Newcomen.

CONSEQUENT upon the departure of the Steamer our establishment has had so much hard fagging that we have been obliged to abridge our Editorial matter. We take this opportunity to announce that we are about to remove our Press to the House at the corner of Apollo Street opposite to the Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, commonly known by the name of the Admiralty House, and formerly in the occupation of Messrs. WOOLER AND CO. the entrance is under a Gate way in Apollo Street,

WE have received Madras Papers to the 25th March. They are full of the news received by the last Steamer and contain no topics of public interest.

WE have given insertion to a long Article from the Calcutta *Englishman* on a report from the Bombay *Times* commenting on the conduct of our present Chief Justice in the case of a Petition by Messrs. Forbes and Co. to have certain recorded observations of his taken off the files of the Court &c. We at present make no comments on the article in question for the obvious reason, that the proceedings to which this matter has given rise are not yet concluded, and that we must wait patiently until Monday next to see the final issue of the matter. In the mean time we may safely remark that the *Englishman* acknowledges to have heard only one side of the question. When the whole agitation of the matter has subsided and the affair is put at rest one way or the other, we shall be able to make out our view of the whole matter, and may perhaps shew that if a Judge is unwarrantably assailed in the execution of his high judical functions, he has a right to shew that the law of the land is not to be rashly attacked in its dispensers, and that however great in name and respectability the offenders may be, in so much the more are they fit objects from their position to demonstrate that no one can arrogate to himself a power above the law. In saying this we allude not to the contempt case at all, but to the previous proceedings on the Petition before Sir John Awdry and Sir Henry Roper. On the 11th and 12th of February 1841.

THE good people of Calcutta, the Comprehensive Steam Association have purchased the Steamer India and intend to dispatch her to Suez in the month of June next. The Ditchers in their anxiety to outvie us poor Ducks in their Steam arrangements, are determined to try and convince the public that the city of Palaces is the place from whence Steamers ought to start with the Overland Dispatches, & have resolved most magnanimously to try the experiment. We who have had a little experience in these matters would point out a few of the requisites necessary for a Steamer making the voyage from Calcutta to Suez. "Coals my Lord, Coals, are brought from Newcastle." And as the Depôt at Aden is solely for the use of "John Company," we would recommend the Ditchers to buy up the first freight that arrives at their Port, and dispatch a vessel immediately to Aden to meet this contingency. We would also have them bear in mind that the month of June is a monsoon month, and that the vessel will have to run a great deal out of her way before she can beat up for Aden. And that should she arrive at Suez in the middle of a month, perchance making a bad passage, Folks will be more induced to try the regular route than embark in a vessel that was some three or four months in her passage running down. Our friends of the Muddy Water had much better not meddle with Steam. Its a difficult thing to raise Steam from a Ditch, and so we think our Calcutta friends have found it, they ought to recollect that a Duck is fond of Water and can fly, hence the present speedy transmission of the Mails, altho a Supreme Government has frequently tried to lop his Wing——Ere the Steamer is dispatched let the Comprehensives ponder well what they are about, for if they at all consulted their own interests they would in our opinion, try the experiment, and send the vessel round to Bombay, to oppose John Companys Craft in taking Passengers--the present extravagant charge on board a Steamer from here to Suez is Rupees (800) eight hundred ! !—Any reduction from this would ensure a part, if not the whole, of the Passengers. If a Company was once set afloat, determined to carry out this project, Johnny would soon dispose of his Mail Boats and allow the bags to be carried by "Contract Steamers" similar to the system adopted at Home In conclusion, we say again to the comprehensive "Look before you leap." Do not get up your Steam till you are sure of your fuel.

WE observed a puerile attempt at sarcasm in the Columns of the *United Service Gazette* the other day, which was copied by his ally of the *Times*, establishing us as Trumpeter to the Chief Justice and Dr. Brown, the Governor's private Secretary. The *Times* seems to make common cause with the other Paper, and what we have to say is addressed particularly to that Journal as the endorser of a stale witicism is as bad as the original utterer. If we are Trumpeter to the parties mentioned what is the *Times ?* for we leave the other paper out of the question. Is not the *Times* a Partizan Journal ? Is it not Trumpeter in ordinary to the mercantile world ? Is it not the property of Merchants, or as Mr. Dickenson expressed himself of the *Courier* "a Merchants Paper advocating a Merchants quarrel?" Did it not trumpet Dr Duncan and blow a blast at Dr. Brown? Has it not blown a flourish for Messrs Forbes and Co. (which echoes through the welkin and vibrates painfully on the nerves of some,) because they were Merchants, though since the establishment of the Bank of Bombay, The Leviathan old Houses of Agency have never before been leagued with the more modern establishments ? Has not the *Times* played not only the Trumpet, but blown The Sackbut Psaltery and Dulcimer, at the sound of which all the people and Nations are to fall at the feet of the great commercial Idol, which like that in the plains of Shinar is made of Gold ? Our feeble attempts on the instrument are mere penny trumpets to such magnificent puffing. Finally laying all levity aside, it is not very seemly to attribute partizan motives even by implication to a brother journalist for his opinions on a public subject. We give our own unbiassed opinion on the topics of the day, we have no ends to serve, no peculiar interests to please, and what we say is "*periculo nostro* ." Taking a different view of the subjects in question, we should rather have argued the questions on their merits had we been in the place of the *Times*, than copied pointless jokes and would be facetiæ from another Journal. With regard to the squib itself it is harmless enough, and has gone off without hurting us, as we feared neither its fire nor smoke. It was a very pretty jen d'artifice of its kind, and must have pleased the old women and children amazingly.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH, APRIL 1.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE News of the past Month is more meagre than usual.—From China we have nothing but the Official accounts of the taking of the Chuenpee and Kykocktow Forts. Two letters from the Reverend Mr. Stanton and Captain Anstruther of the Madras Service, give an account of their imprisonment by the Chinese, and on every account will be found highly interesting. No arrivals from the celestial Empire have of late enlightened us on the state of our affairs in that Quarter.

On turning our attention towards Affghanistan, we find that Major Todd our Envoy has been obliged to decamp precipitately from Herat, through the intrigues of Kamran and his Vizier Yar Mahomed with the Persiaus, and an Army of the latter is said to be in full March for Herat, with which Kamran and his rabble are to join and make a foray on Candahar to drive the British and their protegee Shah Shoojah from the Dooranee Empire, the population about Candahar are said to be favorable to a change and some disturbances in the neighbourhood seem to give colour to the reports. In Scinde the Bombay Army under Major General Brookes is by the last accounts in the district of Seebee about 50 Miles from Dadur. At the Chief Town of this province, named Kujjuck, which also gives a name to a tribe of Belochees a detachment of our Troops which had been sent by General Brooks to levy Shah Shoojah's tribute met with a serious reverse, and Colonel Wilson, of the 3rd light Cavalry received a wound of which he has since died, while Lieut. Creed of the Artillery and Falconer of the 2nd Grenadiers were killed on the spot, and Lieut. Shawe of the Commissariat severely wounded. The details of the affair will be found under the proper head and few events could have happened more untowardly, for though during the night the Garrisou decamped and the place was given up without resistance to the whole force the next day, and lots of plunder were found in the town, still the idea of a check to the British Arms is pregnant with mischief at the present crisis—General Brook's Force is required above the Bolan Pass, the hot weather is approaching, and if the news of the Persian advance has any foundation, the sooner troops are pushed on to Candahar the better, but yet the state of Scinde scarcely warrants the detachment of any part of the present force, as the mountain Tribes are anything but quiet and quite ready for a fresh outbreak. If the Bombay force does go on through the Bolan Pass fresh troops must be sent from Bombay to take up their posts, but not a man is available, half of the Bombay Army is already in Scinde, and the Seapoys are worked off their legs. If an augmentation does not speedily take place it is impossible to see how the exigences of the service are to be provided for, should the whole Bombay force go on to Queetta, the Politicals in Scinde will be liable to have their communication cut off with Kurrachee and then if the Scinde Ameers should be inclined to be treacherous we might be placed in a pretty predicament before any remedy could be applied The state of affairs in the Punjaub is also sufficiently unsatisfactory. Shere Sing cannot controul the turbulent Soldiery who placed him on the Gadee, and like one of the ephemeral Emperors in the decline of the Roman Empire he is the puppet of his own Prœtorian Bands who are exciting a state of anarchy and confusion throughout the Seikh Dominions. A large British Force is assembling on the frontier, and the strong Brigades of the large Stations of the Upper Provinces are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service. General Lumley who for a length of time has been Adjutant General at Calcutta, has been sent specially to command the Forces at Kurnaul and there is every sign of a Warlike movement towards Lahore. The Governor General however keeps his own Counsel and no one knows whether we are to assist Shere Singh or strike a blow on our own account. The Nepaulese are still quiet their conduct will probably be regulated in a great measure by the turn affairs take in China.

From Persia we have nothing but the rumour of an advance of a Persian force on Herat, and the probability a rebellion headed by one of the Shahs Brothers, these two pieces of intelligence seem irreconcileable.

Our Calcutta Brethren have been getting up a new Theatre and giving themselves up to Histrionic delights Their Supreme Court has uearly been at loggerheads with the Government about a Quedah Prince named Tuankee Mahomed Said who had been sent round a prisoner of war from Penang This person is the son of the King of Quedah who ceded Penang to the British and his sons case has excited great commiseration. He was tried for piracy at Penang and acquitted, but was subsequently seized on as a Prisoner of war by the Government of that Island. The case is likely to go before Parliament.

At Madras, Lord Elphinstone has been inaugurated grand Master of the Masons. A disturbance lately took place about 40 miles from Belgaum at a Fort called Nepanee belonging to one of the Jagheridar Families in the Southern Marhatta Country. Some Arabs got into the Fort and would not give it up. In consequence the Political Agent applied for a Force and a Detachment under Major Vivian brought the fellows to their senses in brilliant style in a very short time, the details will be found in our columns. Our Bombay News is chiefly interesting on account of certain proceedings in the Supreme Court, in which the Proprietors of the Bombay Times and the Courier Newspapers were proceeded against for Contempt of Court, in allowing the publishing of comments in those papers on Sir Henry Ropers written reasons, for refusing the prayer of a Petition for administration to a will, to one of the partners of the House of Messrs. Forbes and Co. We have given a full report of the whole case quoting the articles in the Times and Courier on which the proceedings are founded, we may say

"adhuc sub judice lis est."

as the parties being called up next Monday to answer the matter in question. In our next Overland the result will be known which will be duly reported. We may wind up our summary by saying that Trade is still very dull, and few Vessels have arrived from England. Numbers however are daily looked for and as we hope our next advices from China will bring us an account of the re-opening of the Trade, we trust for a speedy revival of the languishing commerce of the Port and a general impetus to enterprize and extended mercantile transaction.

AGRA.

WE HAVE NOT SUCCEEDED IN ACQUIRING ANY FURTHER information regarding Major Todd's flight from Heerat, but that it originated in his refusal to continue the stipend of 25,000 per annum allowed to Yar Mahomed by our Government, unless the Minister ceased to correspond and conspire with the Persians. Yar Mahomed threatened Major T. with imprisonment if he stopped the allowance, in consequence of which the Major left the place, with 30 followers, not 170 as the *Delhi Gazette* has it.

Of Colonel Shelton's Brigade nothing has been heard since its late successful action. Mr. Pigon's body, we hear, was propelled through the air to a distance of 80 yards, so violent was the explosion which killed him !

The Punjaub remains in statu quo, but troops are still being moved towards the Frontier.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Since our last the 1st Light Battalion have been ordered from Cawnpore, and the 3rd Local Horse stopped at Khasgunj and sent to Kurnaul.

The orders of Government regarding the 2nd Light Cavalry have been caried into effect at Kurnaul, but we have not had particulars.

DINAPORE FESTIVITIES, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR.

Sir,—Pray insert the following in a corner of your paper.

10th March.—An Amateur play was performed at this Station by the Officers and men of the 21st Scotch Fusileers. The first play was "Guy Mannering," or the "Gipsey's Prophecy"—Captain H——was Mr. Guy, and a fine pretty piece of mortal clay, moulded into woman's form, he had as his sister; Lucy was acted by, I know not who, but it was her first appearance on the stage, and very well she managed. She looked as demure as my Lord Judge, with the condemning cap on his head. Then there was her brother Harry, personified, I believe, by Lieutenant R—mb—d, with a silken mustachio. Lord love you, it was enow to win all the ladies hearts, and old Dummie Sampson, with his "prodi-gi-ous" and "uplifting of his voice," caused shouts of laughter. The old man when he took his sword and gun, and promissed to protect the two young ladies, and in the midst of his showing of his valour, the gun, like a treacherous thing, went off unexpectedly, with a creshing roar; how many.

A lovely heart beat high with maiden fear!

One lovely young girl, fresh from the Land of Beauty, with the rose still on her cheeks, gave such a start, that, I thought, she was going to her proper element, (for earth, especially Indian earth, cannot be the home of angels,) to heaven, yes! I fully expected to see her soar far, far away, into the blue expeuse above. And there was the landlady, but the dark mark of a shaven black beard and mustachio, betrayed the woman to be man Then came the second play, "The Clown become a Lord," commencing with a comic song, "My eye and and Betty Martin, oh," sung by Captain H——, and well sung it was. In this play the noble and gallant Captain shone in his glory, and made the Theatre ring again with roars of laughter. And Leutenant R—mb—d in the character of the unfortunate man, with his "poor wife and little innocents" looked "unkimmon sad," and ever and anon he would turn up the white of his eyes, like a dying duck in a squall, and give up his soul to melancholy thoughts. Oh! 'twas a noble sight.

At 12 o'clock the ladies and gentlemen repaired to the Mess of the gallant Scotch Fusileers, where a cold Supper was well and magnificently laid. Dancing being the order of the *day*, it was kept up till three in the *morning*: waltzing commenced and the beautiful and accomplished Miss C——, with the roses still on her cheeks, waltzed with the gallant Captain G——, and many other beauteous forms, whirled round in the mazy dance and their lovely feet peeped in and out from neath the gowns, like little white mice. My dancing days alack-a-day are over, still I was nigh tempted to foot it. My dear Mr. Editor, I could write pages on this subject, but my time is precious, and I must even depart.—depart with the scenes of last night deeply impressed on my mind,—I was going to say, heart,—but on putting my hand where that little bearing instrument ought to be, I found it had fled. It must have been left at the Ball room, and the captivating charming Miss.—must have it in her keeping—dear little creature, how lovely she looked as she passed and repassed me last night with her train sweeping behind. I should have liked to have acted the pretty page, ah! me. Another play is to be enacted in a fortnight, and happy should I be to be here, but by that time—"plaze the pigs"—I shall be in the City of Palaces.

Yours obediently,

A LOVER OF FUN, AND ONE OF THE SPECTATORS.

Dinapore, 11th March, 1841.

P. S.—It is blowing a regular gale of wind from the Westward, and fine cool weather. The "*Megna*" steamer arrived yesterday with my Lord Bishop, and the "*Hoorung Gotta*" has just come to an ancho.—*Agra Ukhbar, March* 20.

CALCUTTA.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

COURIER, MARCH 17.

As we anticipated, the lecture-room of the Mechanics' Institution last evening was very nearly full of members and ladies, to hear Mr. Nash's lecture on Phrenology, and we are sure none out of this assembly went home without giving the lecturer credit for having taught them something which they knew not before, or more technically speaking, of having furnished their intellectual organ with matter for *perception reflection* and *judgment*.

Mr. Nash commenced by complimenting the company as the representives of the intellectually advanced people, his countrymen, who were ever forward in the encouragement of any undertaking where the advancement of civilization and improvement was concerned, and expressed his sense of the honor which he felt so full a meeting conferred upon him.

He then stated the particular points in which he differed from the generality of Phrenologists—in the first principles, of course, all Phrenologists agreed, but they differed in matters of *detail*. He then stated—that the science of Phrenology is inductive to Metaphysics—that it is distinct from the science of Craniology—that those who profess the latter science engage to know the disposition and character of a person by the bumps on the head, but that the Phrenologist whose science rests its claims upon higher and more comprehensive grounds and takes a wider field of observation by nothing not alone the bumps upon the head which may or may not be observable and are therefore of lesser importance, but its general contour and formation, to come to the like conclusions.

He does not even then so much attempt to declare what the actual character of the person may be, as what his natural tendencies may lead him to if the bent be followed unchecked by other and opposing qualities.

The Anatomy of the human skull was then briefly touched upon, and the sections and positions of the brain explained. The brain is the organ of the mind and by its division into hemispheres the organs are observed double or separated into pairs. Madness emanated from a disease brain.

The varied action of the brain from which the spinal marrow and all the nerves of the body spring, is illustrated by the senses such as sight, hearing, feeling, &c. and the independent action of its parts is proved by numerous considerations.

Persons who have been long engaged in reading or in writing find a relief from the wearness such application has occasioned by changing the subject of their attention. Many insane persons, it has long been observed, have been deranged only on some particular point, upon all other matters being as clear and sane as other people.

In such a case one portion of the brain alone, to which such point of insanity may have referred, being disordered whilst the other portions are unaffected.

The formation of the skull and brain differred in every man.

The lecturer referred to the ignorance generally prevailing as to the organs into which Phrenologists divide the brain. That he had, for instance, been asked whether persons possessed bumps of judgment and of memory, which he explained were only the *effects* of certain operations of, or impressions on, the intellectual organs.

The primary divisions of Phrenology consist in the Intellectual, the Animal and Moral Powers, and these again may be called the Perceptive, the Relative powers.

The lecturer said he would begin by explaining the various organs separately, and first would go through the PERCEPTIVE POWERS.

Organ of *Language* is situate along the lower part of the forehead and by its pressure from within always causes this part of the forehead to hang over the eyes. This organ gives rise to words, signs of ideas, &c. The lecturer here explained the difference between an idea of words, and an idea of thoughts—the former being to the latter what written characters are to words.

The Organ of *Form* are supposed to be situated on each side of the upper part of the Christa Galli—this gives width to the forehead as illustrated in the head of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is generally found large in the Chinese.

With respect to the organ of *Individuality* the lecturer differed from other Phrenologists in considering it unneeded, for the organs of *form*, of *colour*, and of size, answered, he conceived, all the ends of such supposed organ.

The organ of *Size* was to be found large in Brunel and Jones—and it is thought that the two organs of *Form* and *size* are but one organ, enabling the possessor to make bounds or divisions of different objects, whose sum is the picture before him.

The organ of *Force* is useful for all Mechanics, and is to be found prominent in the casts of Bowler and Smith.

The organ of *Colour* is possessed by Painters, and in fact by nearly every one; it is difficult to find one who is not able to distinguish colours, though by the bye there is a story reported of a tailor who was deficient of this organ and used to put all sorts of colours together. The organ is plainly developed in Reynolds.

RELATIVE POWER.—Organ of *Eventuality* notes objects in movement in contradistinction to the Perceptive Organs which note objects at rest. People who possess the organ of eventuality are fond of noticing what passes and of studying character as developed in conduct—such was Matthews the Comedian, the eventuality organ was large in him as also in Sir Isaac Newton, Pitt, Sir W. Scott and others.

The organ of *Locality* which was the next outward to eventuality denotes love of seeing, and the power of remembering places—it was large in Cooke, Columbus, &c. and is generally large in sailors who have a fondness for seeing the world

The organ of *Time* is the next outward, and very necessary for versification—this organ is to a musician what colour is to a painter.

The organ of *Tune*, better called *Tone*, is next outward, and is also a necessary for a musician; but neither this nor the preceding organ is in itself able to *form* a musician, *Time, tone* and a *good ear* are *all* necessary to form a musician.

The organ of *Order* is below that of *Tone*, and signifies the possessor to have a love of order.

The organ of *Number* constitutes the lowes kind of orders of *Comparison* and causes the arcbt of the eye brows to droop.

The organ of *Causality* is one of the Reasoning Powers. Every course of reasoning is a string of comparisons, of Rule-of-three sums. There are different kinds of comparisons, this organ may be called the eyes of the forehead, the main pillar of the Intellectual Temple. In the head of the General of an Army who has shown his skill in gaining many victories, this organ is very prominently manifested.

The organ of *Comparison* is used in illustrations—it was prominent in the head of Franklin.

The organ of *Wit*. which must not be taken to be the same as that of *Feeling*, marks incongruities in its possessor. Sterne had this.

The other organs were named in succession throughout the system in the same illustrative manner, but we have not time to give a more lengthy report—suffice it to say the heads of the Poet Wordsworth, Socrates, Tasso, Lord Byron, Thurtell, Dr Gall, of Englishmen in general (who have the organ of *self-esteem* very prominent) of women (in whom appears more prominent than in men *love of approbation. caution., secretiveness, friendship, philo-progentitiveness,*) &c. were all *developed to the mind's eye* of every member present in a very creditable manner. One illustration, that of the organ of *acquisitiveness* which disposes people to steal, we thought, and so the company from the laughter appeared to think too, very good—it is this. Dr. Gall tells a tale of a Calmuc, who was brought to Vienna and forbid by the priest to thieve-in consequence of this prohibition he became very melancholy and this moodiness increased on him, till he was obliged to ask the Priest to give him permission to thieve again—the Priest did so, and the first thing the fellow did was to steal the Priest's handkerchief during Mass—on the conclusion of Mass, the thief, leaping with delight to the side of the Priest, returned it to him.

Having passed through the illustration of the various organs in order, the Lecturer proceeded to show how they act together, forming characters for every purpose and also the proper place for each—for none have been given in vain. He then alluded to the high prospects, which, in the eyes of some Phrenologists this science has at the present time—that it is anticipated by them that casts of heads instead of miniature likeness will shortly come into fashion—that ladies and gentlemen will in future go to Phrenologists for casts and send to their lovers *cast of their heads* instead of their *likenesses* as at present. The lecturer then briefly noticed the objections of some to entertaining these high prospects; and then concluded with the importance of the study of Phrenology. Even if the science be false, it has its value on account of its *results*. It teaches us to look within, to study ourselves, and then turn with gratitude to our Creator, for we are "fearfully and wonderfully made."

The Lecturer withdrew amids loud applause.

On Monday evening next, at half past seven, Captain Boileau will deliver the third of his series on Suspension Bridges.

BENGAL HURKARU, MARCH 22.

The case of the Quedah Prince is now before the public, and before the Government of India, and whatever may be alleged as to the warmth of feeling which may have been manifested by any party, during the discussion of this question, the public and the Government must, we feel assured, be equally aware, that *our* object—our sole object—is to put the matter in such a point of view, that the Government of India may maintain its own dignity of character in respect to our relations with the state of Quadah. And who should the present Government of India avoid the question? If injustice has been done, the Government of India is strong enough to say, "we have done wrong." A weak Government dare not so say; but the best evidence of strength is the acknowledgment of error. It is perfectly clear, that the British Government of India is strong enough to admit an error—and when such is the case, the wisest policy is to admit it. There can be no question, that to persist in error is a symptom of weakness—and, "doing or suffering,—to be weak, is miserable." Now, why should the British Government of India, in the sense, be "miserable" in respect of the Quedah question? Why should they have recourse to the public weapons of the "weak" and, therefore, "miserable," when they can meet the question openly and fairly, and if worng has been done, they can afford to say, "we have done wrong, and we will now see wrong righted." This, we think, would have been the wiser policy of the Government of India, in respect to the removal of the Quedah Prince, even supposing that the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was not evaded. The British Government of India, cannot fly in the face of the common opinion of all mankind with impunity. Now, let us see, what was the common opinion of the British community at Pinang, relative to the treatment which the Quedah Princes had received at our hands. At a meeting of the whole of the British community of Pinang, a memorial was unanimously agreed to, deprecting the measures that had been put in operation against the Quedah chiefs, as equally contrary to good faith, and to the interests of commerce. We trust, that the commercial community of Calcutta, will not omit to follow the example of the Commercial community of Pinang, as respect the existing relations between the country of Quedah and the British Government. That we should sacrifice one of the finest territories in the world, to a set of barbarian violators, and sanction by treaty with them, a new eastern seave trade—the only trade which they understand, and which they carry on with the most unmitigated ferocity, is to suppose, that which England will never tolerate; and we do most earnestly entreat our present representative of British power in India, to contrast the glory of doing right to an oppressed Prince and people, with the odium of having been in a direct manner necessary to their persecution. We think, that after what we have published in our Saturday's issue, no rational man will be found hardy enough to assert, that the Government of India has the least shadow of right, under any known civilized law, either of peace or war, to retain the person of Tuanko Mahomed Saad, in captivity. His case has been compared with that of Buonaparte, but we think the position is unanswerable, that when the British Government put him upon his trial for piracy, they renounced all claim upon him as a prisoner of war. He is, then, a prisoner, without any authority to hold him a prisoner. As his case has been assimilated to that of Buonaparte.—and, we believe, that he is both a braver and a better man, let us suppose, that Lord Castlereagh had been foolish enough to direct the then Attorney General, Sir Samuel Shepperd, if we recollect right,—and if we do not as it is a matter of *no* importance, the *Englishman* will set us right—to indict Napoleon Bonaparte for piracy, and let us suppose, that he had been made to hold up his hand at the Old Bailey, and take his trial, and that he had, in a British Tribunal of Justice, been ACQUITTED before all the world, would Lord Castlereagh, *after* such acquittal, have dared to write to the Commander of the *Bellerophon*, in the words of Mr. Bonham, the Governor of Singapore, "you will also receive on board the *Bellerophon*, Napoleon Buonaparte, with his attendants, whom you will detain in safe custody on board, until he be sent for by competent authority.". Why, much as Buonaparte had done against England, had Lord Castlereagh attempted such an experiment, all England would have RISEN AGAINST IT AS ONE MAN—and shall not we do the same here, in the like case? Are we not Englishmen? and if we would have done this for Bounaparte, had he been so grossly and illegally treated, shall we not do it for one who *has* been so illegally & cruelly treated, and in whose person the sacred verdict of acquittal, of a British tribunal, has been outraged, and set at naught. We trust, that a public meeting of Calcutta, will speedily vindicate the cause of right and justice in the case of this much persecuted Quedah Prince.

ENGLISHMAN MARCH 22.

We have a painful duty to perform, but as a public Journalist, we dare not shrink from performing it. It is to comment on the conduct of a learned Judge on the Bench of the Supreme Court, at Bombay. Of all public matters, that which has reference to the administration of Justice is the most important. The character of our constitutional tribunals for the administration of Justice, and the confidence of the public in those tribunals depending so much on the conduct and character of the men who preside therein, we cannot pass over in silence and without rebuke anything in the conduct of the public Ministers of Justice calculated to lower the dignity of the judicial character, and with it the public veneration for the temples of justice.

It ought to be the common care of all classes of the community to guard the sacred portals of our Courts of Justice with a religious vigilance, and to uphold the Judges in the exercise of their constitutional powers; as the *fourth state*, the newspaper press, is vested with full and plenary powers to watch over the administration of justice, and it has been ever *our* wish and endeavour to afford it all auxiliary aid. Judges are alone responsible to Parliament, and to *public opinion* The first of these tribunals takes cognizance only great enormities. The latter tries all irregularities, all deviations from the straight line of propriety, and none can escape from its sentence. By substituting the words public opinion, for another power we may quote the language of an elegant writer and say—'it is by *it* that magistracy, which tries and controuls all other things is itself tried and controled.' It appears by a report in the *Bombay Times*. from which our information is obtained, that Mr. Justice Roper, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay had written on a petition praying for letters of administration, and presented to him in Chambers, on behalf of Mr. Forbes, one of the partners of the old and respectable house of Forbes and Co. of Bombay, his reasons in the shape of observations at great length, for refusing the prayer of the petition, which, together with the affidavit which accompanied it, were considered imperfect and irregular. These observations were considered to reflect on the character of Forbes and Co. A motion was made in open court to take the petition with those observations on it, off the file, as the prayer of the petition had intermediately been granted on further grounds, and as those observations were calculated to prejudice the petitioner, who had no means of explaining away their effect. On this motion Mr. Justice Roper expressed himself in terms, which we consider most unbecoming the judicial character, and tending to lower that character in the eyes of the public. It appears that through courtesy, notice was given to him of the intended motion before coming into Court. On this circumstance he animadverts and says, that it would seem that he was considered as a defendant—a supposition which could scarcely have been anticipated, the party being one of the Judges, before whom the intended motion was to be made. It is, however, to the judgment itself which we must call attention, and on its extra judicial opinions and language, most unwillingly do we pass unqualified censure. The very first words in it are such as ought never to have passed the lips of a Judge. He is made to say—'an *impartial*, a soothing judgment on this matters can hardly be expected from me.' What can be intended by such an expression? If he means to state, that he could not be impartial in a matter on which he was personally interested, what was his course? Surely, there cannot be but one opinion, that he ought to have abtained from taking any part in the proceedings! It would have been the more dignified course, if it had not been strictly speaking his imperative duty. After stating that he would not concur in any opinion of the Chief Justice that he could be entitled to order a petition, to be taken off the file on which he (Mr. Justice Roper) had endorsed his reasons for refusing an application. the latter adds that he will at once state his views of the subject, and that, in doing so, he will not hesitate to use *strong terms*. This intention he carries out literally and certainly we have never met with *stronger* language from the Bench. We seek in vain for anything in the address of counsel, or in the papers before the court to authorize such language, 'You should fear no mans face.' says Lord Bacon in his protraiture of a good Judge,' and yet not turn stoutness into bravery?' Such strong language as that used in the judgement under observation is in itself reprehensible in a Judge—who ought not—'to praise or disgrace upon slight grounds' the consequence of which is—as written by Lord Bacon on another occasion—'that your reproofs or commendations are for the most part neglected and contemned, when the censure of a Judge coming *slow* but sure, would be a braud to the guilty and a crown to the virtueus.' We pass on to a more serious admission on the part of the learned Judge. which we are utterly at a loss to account for One of the first, and most necessary duties of a Judge in the exercise of the solema and responsible functions of his office, is to merge his individual character, feelings, prepossessions and passions in the calm, passionless, dignified solemnity of the Minister of Justice! We were, therefore not a little startled on reading these words, as reported to be those of the above learned Judge in addressing the counsel for petitioners.

'I do not wish to take notice judicially of *matters which have received elsewhere*, BUT as observations have been made on me acting judicially, and *this conduct* is followed by a motion like this *I cannot help bringing into the consideration of this matter*, FEELINGS *arisin from reports and observations made else wehre* * You may sugar and honey over your motion as you will *I cannot divest my mind of what this young man has reported elsewhere*, and you must be aware of the spirit in which this motion has been brought forward and clothing it in honied words will not alter that'

Further light is thrown on this passage by what the learned Judge afterwards says, as reported, in delivering his judgment. He says:—

'One of these parties Mr. Forbes, has indulged in *personal* disrespect towards me on this occasion. I am aware that such conduct should excite in me, no stronger feelings than such as it is unnecessary to mention here; and could I have well avoided further notice of the case I would have done so, *lest on observing on the circumstances I should be betrayed into stronger feelings than the affair is worthy of. It may be wrong in me to allow what has taken place elsewhere to influence me* on the bench, *but* this is a peculiar case. If my indicial conduct affects the *private department of a suitor towards me*. I cannot help supposing that an application like this on behalf of such suitor is made in a spirit consistent with such department, therefore, *I cannot fancy* the applicatoin was intended by the parties in the same spirit in which Mr. Crawford, (their counsel) has brought it forward. and however he may have clothed it in honeyed words, I cannot otherwise consider it than a personal attack upon me—be it so.'

We think that there can be but one opinion of the impropriety of using such language on the Bench, of permitting reports or observations else. where or, the private deportment of a suitor, to form subjects of consi erations, with a judge in deciding on a legal right asserted by that suitor. We see nothing in the conduct of Mr, Forbes or his counsel to authorise the warm and intemperate language of Mr, Justice Roper; the mention and the address of the counsel were most respectful and becoming; if they had been otherwise the Chief Justice who was present, would have noticed them. To allow personal feelings to influence a judge in the discharge of his sacred duties on the Bench would be to make Courts of Justice a mockery, a course, instead. of a blessing. Most unwillingly have we entered on this subject; most gladly would we have avoided it had such a course been consistent with our public duty. We had hoped that some contradiction of the truth of the report in question, which we read in the *Bombay Times*, would have appeared before this. To enable such contradiction to appear, we delayed upwards of week noticing the report. No contradiction has been given to it, and we were, therefore, bound to believe it correct. We have now in the course of our public duty observed upon it; being at a distance from the place were the circumstanes occurred, we are uninfluenced by party feeliags, and we have treated the subject calmly and dispassionately, on public ground alone. The high character in the mercantile world, of the house of Forbes and Co., and of the individual partners of it, is too well known to require any notice from us. Mr. Justice Roper, notwithstanding his language in other parts of his judgement, says—'their respectability I do not deny,' and the Chief Justice speaks of them as persons 'of established character and reputation,' and of his belief of the good faith of the parties in the application for administration—we therefore are utterly at a loss to conceive a reason for the extrajudical remarks in the judgment of Mr. Justice Roper, It is with these we have had to do, and if the effect of our observations be to 'restrain indecorum on the Bench, and to restore confidence to suitors we have accomplished our object.

*In this enumeration we hav confined ourselves to what may be called the political press but it is just the same with the other departments—witness the theological and the medical.

BENGAL HURKARU, MARCH 20.

We have received, since our last, letters from various quarters, but the most important items of intelligence which they contain—namely, accounts of the Seebee disaster and the affair with the Sunghoo Khails—have been anticipated by previous despatches. Doubts were at first entertained in Calcutta, of the the truth of the report of Capt. Douglas's death, but it is now, unfortunately, placed beyond all question. He was with the force as a volunteer—strange that two of the most valuable officers—Lieut. Conolly and Capt. Douglas—who have fallen in Affghanistan, were acting as volunteer A. D. C's. Of Lieutenant Pigon's death we have an accaunt, corresponding with that which we have already published, excepting that it is said the premature explosion of the powder-bag was the result of the *bodness* of the fuze, not of its having been cut too short. Poor Pigou!—he seemed fated to work always with bad materials!

From a letter detailing the Seebee affair, we give the following extract. As the particulars have already been published, we need make no other use of our correspondent's letter, than to take from it a passage, relating to the *cause* of the discomfiture of our troops. It certainly does look very much as though there had been mismanagement here:—

"They were most injudiciously marched into the body of a town without any precautions taken to gain possession of each successive house to the right and left, as it was neared, and consequently their loss was enormous; for the enemy abstained from all demonstrations of their presence, until our troops were (so to speak) well into the middle of the town; and then they poured into them a fire so steady, and so galling—a fire, too, directed chiefly against our British officers, that numbers of our gallant fellows were mown down without the power of resistance—without even seeing the enemy."

From a Kurnaul letter, dated the 10th instant, we learn that Col. Wheeler's Brigade reached that station on the 9th—it had been oblized to halt several times on its road from Loodhianah, on account of the rains. The station was very gay—party after party had been given to the officers returned from Affghanistan.

Captain Lawrence, assistant to Mr. Clarke, was expected at Kurnaul on the 11th, by a horse or buggy dawk, on a flying political visit, the object of which was not know. This and the rumour of General Lumley's visit to the Nor'-West, had given rise to great speculations.

In the *Candahar* country all is going wrong. Yar Mahommed's intended march upon the city was generally believed; and, in the meantime, Capt. Woodburn's corps (the Shah's 5th) and Christie's Horse, had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to the assistance of Major Farringdon, who is out in the Zamindawer district, expecting to have some work for his detachment.

A letter from *Caubul* dated the 23d ultimo, states the a brief, hurried not had been received from Major Todd intimating that Yar Mahomed had throw off the mask, and declared his intention of assuming the nominal as well as the real sovereignty of Herat.

SYDNEY

LAUNCESTON ADVERTISER JANUARY 7.

MR. ANSTEY has been dismissed from his appointment of Commissioner of the Supreme Court, and Mr. SORELL, no doubt a gentleman in every respect well qualified, appointed in his stead. We are inpossession of facts relative to this gentleman's dismissal—if dismissal it must be called—which to our mind give the affairs avery different colouring to that which, from the apparent combination of the Hobart Town press, it would seem to deserve. They all approve of the dismissal but not one has yet ventured to enter into the causes in which it originated. For the present we content ourselves with expressing our regret, that Mr. ANSTEY should have so soon been *dismissed* from an appointment in which his course of conduct was so well calculated to effect a reform. During the short time he held office, he universally displayed a prudent severity, which we should like much to see followed by the Commissioner on this side of the island, for it is by such conduct alone that an Insolvent Court can be—renderad what it ought, and was intended, to be—a barrier to dishonesty, and a protection to the unfortunate.

——"Temen me
Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur usque
Invidia——. HOR.

JUDGING as we do from the indivious spirit of our correspondent Viator, that he is the wreck of some unfortunate asperant to court favour, whose presumtuous claims have been justly defeated by the local government, and therefore endeavours to solace his own hapless lot by wreaking his spleen and envoy upon an ancient and respectable settler, all of which forsooth, as an excuse arising out of his own stupidity in loosing himself in the bush. We considered we had said sufficient upon the subject, in a former number to have acted as a *quietos* upon the mind of Viator—but, no, he his not satisfied, well let him be otherwise—we care not; but surely if he has any claim for court favour—let him not satiate his craving appitite, upon private individuals—upon industrious settlers, whose upright conduct and fair dealings resound from one end of the Island to the other! If it were in accordence with the Local Government regulations that mechanics should be given on loan to the settlers, why should not Mr. Gatenby as well as Mr. Any-body-else, be entitled to that privitege? and as to any reward, the Government in those day chose to hold out has on inducment, for settlers to improve their possessions, why should Mr. Gatomby debar himself from receiving at the hands of Government what he was conscious he deserved as well as others? Let Viator be content with his own possessions, if he has any, and not be envious of other persons if he has allowed the golden opportunity to pass without taking advantage of it, surely it does not become him to cast reflections upon those worthy colonists, who were fortunate enough to fall in with colonial liberality and receive the minited reward.

THE Supreme Court opened on monday

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

for trial of civil issues, and the criminal sittings commenced on Wednesday. The cases for hearing excited considerable interest, particularly that of Budds V. Goodwin, which produced a crowded court. As a display of forensic eloquence, the address of Mr. Solicitor General JONES, has seldom, if ever been equalled on this side of the island; and the Attorney-General certainly never displayed his peculiar powers of sarcasm to greater perfection, having kept the court in a constant state of laughter. It is folly to attempt to give such speeches in print.

May we be allowed to indulge in a hope, that before next sessions, some short of a place will be set apart for the reporters of the press? True, the Sheriff exercised his best endeavours to keep the audience at some little distance, but in a crowded court, the best excertion to effect such an object, are sure at best to be bad. May we indulge in this hope?

CEYLON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CEYLON HERALD.

Some observations on Planting fanatics in Ceylon.

CEYLON MARCH 9.

Mr. EDITOR,—On a late visit to the Kandy Cutcherry, curiosity led me to look at the list of applicants for land registered at that office; the magnitude of the quantity applied for, and the numerous individuals in want of it led me into a few reflections on the subject of Planting, which I think may be be useful to your readers, and may at least do something towards putting some stop to, or may somewhat retard the infatuation which prevails in regard to the idea of land investments in this Colony turning out any thing the else than good for altho a mere visitor, induced by curiosity I yet take a considerable in the prosperity of this really beutiful island, and my reasoning was deduced from attentive observations on the *actual* present, and *probable* future resources of the Colony.

1st—It is a fact that even *now*, when so few Estates are under labour, an increase of 25 per cent. has taken place in the wages of the Coolies employed; the sum hitherto paid being 10 Rix Dollars, but now raised to 12 Rix Dollars, on the Estates on the Island even including those in the environs of Kandy; if this rise has taken place so soon in the comparative infancy of Planting to what extent may we see wages advance when a further extention of operations in planting takes place? this question is one of very vetal importance for the consideration of every thinking man, for it is self evident to the most common placed reasoner that such a state of things, cannot last long without impoverishing every speculator altho' it is less certain, that it enriches the laborers employed on the Estates by the increase of wages consequent on the competition for labor.

2ndly-I know it may be, and is said by many that when the demand for labor is taxed to its utmost extent (and what crisis has arrived at the present moment?); that men to any amount will easily be procured from any and every part of the coast of India: This idea I am fain to say is quite fallacious for *I know*, from my own experience, that at the three Presidencies, labour is so much required, and so well and so equally supported that Coolies will not leave the place of their Birth, to emigrate, who can always obtain amicable employment in their own country—further! It is again argued that the *Coast* will supply the deficiency, this opinion is again fallacious, as the greater part of the Malabar coast is under the rule of Native Rajahs to whom, their subjects are their wealth, every man paying a Poll tax to his chief in money, grain and other produce—It is therefore not at all probable that they (the Rajahs) will allow a man to leave their territories, when by so Since our last the 1st Light Battalion have been ordered from Cawnpore, and the 3rd [illegible] *dy been made* and frustrated.

3rdly—I affirm that the Government of India will throw every obstacle in the way of any attempt to engage men to emigrate from any part of India, as is proved by *fact*; if then this important revenue for labour is shut up, what will be the result of land speculations in Ceylon; will it not ruin, certain and irretrievable ruin!!! beyond the possibility of a doubt,—You Mr. Editor are aware that even the partition of the Cinnamon Gardens into small lots, for private purchase, is leading already in Colombo, to a security of labor* that for every purchaser of a Cinnamon lot, instantly employs a number of hands, which demand necessarily takes off, from the otherwise available supply of labour for the upper Province.

4thly—The wants of the natives of the Kandian Province, are so small, and security supplied by the bounteous hand of nature, that they comparatively do not stand in need of money, no. does it lead to such an increase of their comforts as to make it necessary to them to work—and it is notorious, that a Kandian beyound a few months labor in cutting the forest down (that being the only kind of labor he likes) will not again make his appearance in a Plantation, unless he has a *Law Suit* on hand, to conduct which he may require a quantum of hard silver to carry it on: if such be the case, (which it undeniably is now and then) a Kandian may be seen to work for 2 or even 3 months successively; but if he has no case in Court, his store of wealth is handed up for a rainy day, and work he will not for ever after; it is a notorious fact, that out of all the vast sums of money which yearly find their way out of the Kandy Treasury, very little of it finds its way in again—is not this a proof? that the custom of hoarding is carried on to an immense extent, and if such be the case is it not the more true? that the possession of money does not create any artificial wants, and without the stimulus of supplying those wants, the possession of wealth has not the effect of inducing the native to undergo the fatigue of laboring for its acquisition—the population of the Island is very slowly if at all on the increase, and if I were on so short an acquaintance, with it statistics, to hazard an opinion, I should say that it is retrogading

5thly—I could multiply the above probabilities to a greater extent and length, but I will not *now* trespass on your patience longer; you will I hope be able to combat my arguments, but I fear, not with much success, but when I see people in numbers purchasing thousands of acres of land, some in the most inaccessible spots, without the slight hope or prospect of being, for *generations* to bring even a part of it into cultivation, or even if partly planted, of ever being able to keep it clean, or to pick the produce of it when matured it certainly does seem something akin to insanity on the part of the many now expending their time and money on the Island. Indeed, even in the face of the too certain results, I understand that some have had the absolute folly to buy many lots of appropriated land at the truly preposterous rate of from 10*s*. to £1 per acre,—to such I would earnestly say—*Cave Canem*,—I may probably resume my observations on this most important subject again shortly, if you think the insertion of this letter of any moment.

I am Sir,
Your most obedt, Servant.
PROTEUS.

By to-days Overland Mail I find Ceylon Coffee quoted at 72*s*. to 75*s*. for good ordinary, now wages at a shilling a day in Ceylon will make with other contingencies Coffee cost laid down in England this? under present prospects.

Colombo, 6th March. 1841.

"Beatus ille, qui procul negociis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis"

THAT Coffee speculation is all the rage at the present day in Ceylon, the great demand for land evidently proves. We have been favored with a letter from a correspondent signed *Proteus*, which we have inserted in this days issue; and we would beg to refer our readers, at least our speculating readers, to a careful perusal of its contents, which we consider not unworthy of their serious attention. The great extent of purchase has certainly given rise to the wages of labourers, and the more the plantations are raised the more will inevitably the price of labour rise. Coffee plantations have of late proved a very successful speculation and consequently many have been led to embark their principal in it, with the sanguine expectation of realising a rapid fortune. Our correspondent *Proteus* remarks the mania for Coffee speculation in Ceylon has risen to such a height that many, in spite of a conviction of the probality of a failure of reaping the golden harvests their feverish minds have pictured to them, still purchased on, and thereby run wildly to their own ruin.

No doubt all will not succeed. The fields of speculation are extensive and many will be lost in it—but still the success of some will not only fill their own coffers but be the means of bringing rapidly the interior of the Island into a cultivated condition. If none but the *prudent* speculated speculation would be cramped in its most effective energies, and the golden general results would be curtailed to the private interests of a few cautious adventurers.

We have however perused the contents of *Proteus's* letter and weighed his plausible arguments upon this luring young speculation, which may perhaps be the ruin of some, but we trust and feel convinced it will prove a mine of inexhaustible wealth to the Island at large.

We close our remarks for the present, and briefly touched upon, and the sections and positions of the brain explained. The brain is the or-

OBSERVER MARCH 15.

LABOUR.—It seems most surprizing that the Planters of Ceylon have not adopted measures for the purpose of meeting the increased, and daily increasing demand for labor on the Coffee Estates.—Such is, we are informed, the scarcity of labor at the present moment, that one need no longer expect hands to work for six-pence a-day, unless the plantation be in the immedtate neighbourhood of Kandy,—where Coolies, by collecting fire-wood during their spare time, manage to add to their Earnings about six shillings a-month,—or, as is the case perhaps in a distant plantation, there is some other reason to induce laborers to accept that rate of wages, such, for example as nearness to the high road—favorable climate,—cheap provisions.—and so on,—one or other of which may prevail on them to work for six-pence. We however believe, that, at present, it is a mere matter of *pice* with the Coolies—and they frankly acknowledge, that they will risk their life in a sickly district for three shillings extra wages:—so that however unpleasant it may be to the planters to admit the truth of the assertion, we greatly fear that unless they besir themselves, they will, shortly, be in an awkward plight:—and the sooner they bestir themselves, so much the better.—The Estates in the sickly districts—some of them at least,—we understand have been for some time past, paying twelve Rixdollars a-month; and it is our opinion, that as the proprietors in more favorable localities cannot *command* labor at ten dollars a month, both must increase the rate of wages two Rixdollars.—The most superficial thinker will at once perceive, that, there is no knowing where this state of matters will end.

We have said that we are surprized at the supineness of the planters; and they will not, we hope, be offended at our telling some of them, point blank, that they are practising a little bit of quakery in refusing to pay more than six-pence a-day whilst they supply provisions at the market price and, in some instances, under it,—sacrificing the expense of carriage;—and all this, to preserve the appearance of consistency.—The coolies laugh at this, for no race knows the value of a seer of rice better than the Malabars. We should like to see a plan adopted by which the Evenings of the coolies on the several Estates were clearly and generally known; otherwise the cunning of our sable brethern will be practised to the disadvantage and loss of their employers.—This idea may appear chimerical;—but, if the planters would form an association, and honestly report to its secretary, the wages paid, and the prices charged for provisions, it would benefit all.—for it is well known that one source of annoyance and inconvenience in entering into engagements with Coolies, is their reference to the practice that obtains on other Estates, which it is impractible—perhaps, impossible to verify.

Any association, for the purpose already stated, should be formed on the broadest basis. There would be obstacles to the proper working of an association, in the operation of which so many interests would clash, that, we fear, unless this be the case, the jealousies, and, it may be, the well-grounded complaints, of members arising from partiality in apportioning laborers and the like, would cause its early dissolution.—A plan should therefore be adopted that would commend itself to all; and confer a special, exclusive advantage on none.—We are informed that an intelligent planter the other day, suggested that an association be formed for the purpose of bringing coolies into the Colony; guaranteeing them, before leaving their home, through an accredited Agent, a house to live in on their arrival at Colombo, and till they found employment—together with curry and rice, free of expence. The idea is, we think, a happy one; and, we should be glad to see it acted upon with as little delay as possible

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE. MARCH 19.

THUGGER.—We understand that Captain Vallancey, Assistant Government Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, having effectually cleared the Province of Orissa of Thuggs, and carried his operations as far North ward as the frontier of his brother Assistant stationed at Moorshahdabad, is about to move his Office in a Southerly direction. Captain Vallancey has it, seems ascertained that the Bengal Thuggs, who had been known to the Orissa gangs, were those of Bankoors. and Burdwan, most of whom have been arrested. Thus has that part of India been cleared of these ferocious wretches step by step, in the manner that operations were commenced in the South West, beginning with the Arcot Thuggs and gradually carrying on the research, as clues were discovered from one gang to another, until they came upon the tracks of those of Bengal. Captain Vallancey has furthermore, we are happy to find, succeeded in tracing out also, and apprehending a large gang of Decoits who, like the Orissa Thuggs, had long been located in the reed Jungles bordering on the Mahanuddee River; the existence of which gang, as in the case of the Thuggs, was utterly unknown to the Civil Authorities of the Province. The gangs to which we allude is a distinct class or sect have no connection whatever with the various castes around. The whole of this Sect were, it seems formed into one gang, whereof a small portion of the caste or Sourah had lately taken up its abode in the Goomsur State.

Captain Vallancey having thus successfully carried out the intentions of Government to the Northward is now about to establish his Office in the more Southern Districts of the Peninsular, and Coimbatore is, we hear, likely to be his Head Quarters in the first instance; it is however considered probable that the remaining Thuggs in the South, will emigrate to Ceylon as soon as they find that parties are sent against them, if not immediately on learning that their zealous pursuer is close upon their haunts.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE MARCH 23.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.—Rumour was rife on to look within, to study ourselves, and then turn with gratitude to our Creator, for we are "fear called for contempt of the Court's Special Orders regarding his Lordship's visits to the hills. We could not, however, learn yesterday that the report rested on any substantial foundation and therefore we disbelieve it.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARDS.—A letter has been received by the Overland Mail, from a gentleman who has been at some pains to ascertain the fate of General Edwards of this Establishment, stating that there can be no reasonable doubt of his having fallen about five years ago in a massacre perpetrated in Texas, a ring fund upon a Corpse, having been recognized as belonging to the General.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We observe by the English papers, that Major General T. H. Smith died on the 23d January. We learn from Belgaum that the Company of Artillery there stationed, have been warned for Service, we conclude in Scinde, but our correspondent does not mention in what direction it is likely to be required. A Detachment consisting of 1 Captain, 4 subalterns, 4 Native Commissioned, 12 Non-Commissioned, and 208 rank and File of the 39th N. I. embarked for Singapore on board the *Resolution*, on Saturday last. The *Nerbudda* has I hear, been tendered to Government at 30,000 Rupees for the trip; she was offered 22,000 Rupees but declined on those terms to convey Troops to and from the Straits. The *Nerbudda* could, we hear, accomodate from 4 to 500 men and as the *Wellington* which is we believe a small vessel got 40,000 Rupees for merely taking troops *to* Malacca without bringing any back, the demand of the *Nerbudda* does not appear very unreasonable. We are informed that this Vessel which is freighted with salt is now proceeding to Calcutta with a large quantity of Arms from our Arsenal of Fort St. George. A private letter from Palamcottah mentions that the 5th N. I. made a most splendid review on the 17th instant. We have not space to-day to give an account of the movements performed, but shall do so on Friday next. It may be of interest to the friends of Captain Boadfoot of the 34th L. I. to learn that he is at present in charge of the Royal Families and commandin the *Kufila* proceeding to Affghanistan via Ferozepoor. We are sorry to learn that some cases of Cholera have occurred of late in the neighbourhood of Berhampore and Ganjam, as also that some few have appeared in the 50th Regiment.

European Intelligence.

THE EQUIPAGES OF THE PRESENT DAY

The phæton mania has been productive of a merciless infliction on horse-flesh; for aspiring people who cannot afford to keep a pair, will, unmindful of the cruelty, have a phæton at any price, or rather I should say, at the sacrifice of their better feelings—for one unfortunate animal is doomed to do the work of two. This pernicious example has been but too readily followed; for now we see at every corner of every street, and in every thoroughfare leading out of London, those knacker-providers—four-wheeled chaises. I call them knacker-providers, for they slowly but surely bring any horse, however good originally, to utter uselessness and decrepitude. These abominations have been most justly termed kill-devils; the constant heavy drag, at the worst possible angle, which requires the whole weight of the animal's body pressed forward, to move the lumbering load behind him, would destroy in six months the best horse that ever was "lapped in leather."

Husbands and fathers, with large wives and large families never heed the torture they inflict upon the unhappy beast, but crowd one and all into the *feeaton* with a turnover seat, and drive away with their living cargoes to Clapton, Hackney, Turnham Green, or Bow—in fact wherever their country-box may be situated.

That diminutive quadruped the pony, too, is enlisted in the barbarous cause, and is made nowadays to do the duty of a drayhorse; it is really monstrous to see the work they are called upon to perform. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals should look to this.

The heartless drivers of these *equicides*, or horse-killing carriages, know little, and care less, about rotatory motion—they are not aware that the smaller a wheel is in diameter and circumference, the heavier, is the draft.

The ladies, in the innocence of their hearts, imagine that because the wheels are small, the carriage must be light. I tell them one and all that the case is not any vehicle so heavy, or so truly distressing to their pet ponies, which they profess to love and admire, as these four-wheeled chairs; and to expect an unfortunate little animal of twelve or thirteen hands, to drag them through the mud and over heavy roads, at the rate of as many miles an hour, is as cruel and absurd as it would be to enter a donkey for a steeple-chase. "A ponies shay to Vest Wycombe and back in one day,' is mercy by comparison These four-wheeled, misery-making machines, are fit for nobody but superannuated spinsters and elderly gentlemen.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine for Jan.*

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—The Governor of Brabant has just communicated to the magistrates of the communes in the province a circular of the chief of the police, who complains that the magistrates deliver to foreigners who have no valid papers, and are not authorised to reside in the kingdom, certificates of morality or good conduct, by means of which those foreigners are able to travel in the interior of the kingdom. M. Van de Weyer, our Ambassador at London, who is now at Brussels on leave, will not return to his post till the end of this winter.

CARLIST REFUGEES.—The *Gazette du Dauphiné* states that the Papal government intends to enlist into its service 300 of the Carlist refugees.

GENERAL MILLER.—By the last Halifax steamer, arrived in this country the celebrated General Miller, Field Marshal of the armies of Peru, and one of the chiefs of the ex-Protector Santa Cruz. In the defeat of Cancha Rayada, in Chili, in 1818, by his personal exertions, he saved the only piece of artillery belonging to the army of the Andes, that was not taken by the Royalists. He shared in all the triumphs of the Chilian squadron under the present Earl of Dundonald. In 1823, with a handful of men, he effected a retreat from Arequipa to Lima, to which the history of South America affords no parallel. His valour and prudence contributed mainly to the decisive victory of Ayacucha. He has received seven balls in as the *fourth state*, the newspaper press, is vested with full and plenary powers to watch over the administration examples on record of the vicissitudes of a military life. After all his splendid achievements in arms, and personal sacrifices in various shapes, the General comes an exile from the country for which he fought and bled.

FORTIFICATION OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL:—The *Messager* denies the statement of the *Commerce*, that Generals Dode de la Brunerie and Vaillant were present at the Council of Ministers held on Wednesday by the King. The *Commerce* publishes the following as an exact list of all the houses, buildings, plantations, &c., that must be rased or destroyed, in order that, by the terms of the proposed law, there may be a clear space of 250 metres round all the fortifications of Paris:—"Part of the village called the Point du Jour, on the Sevres road; nearly half the Bois de Boulogne (the zone now cleared is scarcely 50 metres in width from the edge of the ditch); all the Porte Maillot, at the Bois de Boulogne; all the Quarteier d'Orleans, or of the Marie at Neuilly and Thernes: a large part of the Royal Park of Neuilly; several manufactories and houses on the left of the Route de la Revolte! more than 80 houses, buildings, cabarets, &c., on the St. Denis road at La Chapelle; part of Petite Villette; almost all the village of the Pres St. Gervais, which is just in the mouth of the guns on the heights of Belleville; part of Pantin; the houses in the street leading from the Place des Communes at Belleville to Romainville; all the plantations on the spots called Les Bruyeres and La Justice; part of Bagnolet; more than half of St. Mande; more than fifty houses of gardeners in the Valley of Fécamp; the Park and Chateau of Bercy in entire; part of the village of the Maison Blanche, on the Fontain bleau road; part of Gentilly; almost all Petit Montrouge; more than 200 houses, manufactories, &c., at Vanvres, Clamart, Vaugirard, Issy, and Grenelle. As for trees to be cut down, gardens to be destroyed, enclosures to be removed, quarries to be closed, &c., they are innumerable. All the smaller paths and roads will be intercepted; and on the greater roads two draw-bridges, masked by advanced works, will have to be formed. The embarrassment and trouble occasioned thereby will be incalculable."

THE PHENIX AND THE BRITANNIA.—The *Havre Journal* states that the London General Steam Navigation Company had put the James Watt steamer, on the London and Havre line, to replace the Britannia, which was damaged at the time when she run down the Phenix, and is still under repair. On the 19th inst. the captain of the James Watt, who was preparing to sail from Havre for London, was informed that the vessel had been ordered to be detained by the French Custom-house, and that its papers would not be issued on account of M. Guillou, gerant of the Phenix Company, having applied for its detention as security for the payment of 700,000 francs, the sum claimed by the Company as damages on the loss of the Phenix, in the suit which we mentioned the other day. The captain of the James Watt summoned M. Guillou on the 20th before the Tribunal of Commerce, but that Court, by a decree of the 21st, declared itself incompetent. The captain then summoned M. Guillou before the President of the Civil Tribunal *en référé*, in order to obtain a revocation of the order of detention; but that magistrate, after hearing counsel on both sides, maintained the order and dismissed the case with costs.

A Toulon letter, 19th inst., says, "A great many men have lately been discharged from the dock-yards, showing no very warlike disposition on the part of the government. It is said that a part of the fleet is about to take a cruise off the Islands of Hyères. The government steamer Papin, Captain Delestang, has at length returned to this port. She left for Alexandria on the 2d ultimo, but on her return was overtaken by such a violent storm that she was compelled to put into the port of Cagliari in Sardinia, which she reached on the 9th instant, with great difficulty, having sustained considerable damage. She came on her way again on the 11th with only one of her wheels at work, and arrived at Bastia in Corsica, whence she was towed to Toulon by one of the mail steam-packets."

THE SCHOOLMASTER WANTED AT HOME.—Yesterday, at an inquest held before Mr. Wakley, M. P., the verdict having been returned, the coroner said that the Middlesex magistrates were so fond of coroners' juries that they now required all Christian names to be written in full on the inquisition paper by the jurymen. There was an old saying that "the schoolmaster was abroad," but he thought that he was very much "wanted at home," for some persons could not write at all, and at an inquest he had recently held only five jurymen out of thirteen could do so. Mr. Wakley, after these observations, signed his own name, and handed the paper to the jury. Seeing that one old gentleman detained it longer than he thought necessary, he asked him the reason, when the juryman exclaimed, "Dang it, I've done it at last; but I have been so long used to sign my name, which is Benjamin, 'Ben,' that I forgot how to go through with it." All the jurymen having signed, the coroner, on looking over the names, discovered that the person who had been so puzzled had, as he said, "done it" at last by writing "*Bengarman.*"—*Globe, January* 28.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

OFTENER than once we have had occasion to observe, that Whigg principles, always sufficiently vague, had became, since the present Ministers got into office, altogether inexplicable. The only means of finding out what they are, is to record from time to time Whig declarations of principle; with a view, by putting that and that together, to arrive at an approximate conjecture at what they may be. This week we commence the task with some pithy sentiments collected from the report of a dinner given to the Lord Advocate at Leith."

The Chairman, in his prefectory speech to the toast of the evening, frankly declared—"It was a most important think to have a friend at court, (*Laughter*); and so long as they required to be in debted to Government, he hoped they would always have as their representative a Gentleman connected with Government. (*Laughter and applause.*)" As it is stated that this speech was received with "nine times nine and tremendous cheering," we suppose the principle of action stated in this quotation must occupy a prominent place in the political creed of modern Whigs.

The Lord Advocate ("faithful ANDREW himself) expressed what perhaps may more properly be called a Whig rule of action than a Whig principle. Adverting to the recent municipal election in Edinburgh, he said—

We have received, since our last, letters from

disapprove, It was that a Dissenter should not occupy the civic chair at this particular time; that their were times where Dissenter could not hold that office." Well, the election turned upon that question: the Lord advocate lays no improper principle to the charge of the candidate who stood up for the rights of the Dissenters: how did his Lordship act?" Now, when it is over, allow me to say that I think there have been faults on both sides. The contest was begun and carried on in circumstances of great personal excitement and acrimony, which are never well enlisted in any cause." In short, "application was made to me by gentlemen of station and influence on both sides, but I declined to take any share in the matter, or to sanction or approve the effort of either party." In other words—one party was clearly in the wrong, but both were angry, and therefore I sided with neither. The declaration is characteristic of the gentleman who allowed himself to be made Lord Advocate and sent to Parliament to get "Our Bills,' as Lord CUNNINGHAME fondly called it, passed into a law. But it is also eminently Whiggesh The Tories are wrong, but both the Tories and the People are animated by "great personal excitement and acrimony," therefore we "decline to sanction or approve of the efforts of either party." has been the language of the Whigs until the People have got sick of them.

It scarcely belongs to our present subject, and yet it was so cleverly managed that we cannot forbear to notice Mr. Fox MAULE'S happy hit as the practical joker of the evening Hey told the company, with a grave face—"The Whig Minister had come into office on three principles; those of advancing Reform, of maintaining Peace' and of practising Economy *These end they had steadily followed out, and succeeded.*' And the company "enthusiastically applauded the assertion, so true and so well-timed!

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR,
AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET,
BY A. WILLARD.

* Even now whilst my pen is in my hand I understand that common coolies in Colombo are asking £1—per month extent to 13 dollars annams, for engagements to work on plantations; and by a reference to your paper, I name that an advertising cooly supplier by name "Silva"—has raised the wages of Cangani is to 20 dollars and the wages of married coolies 3 shillings—that is from 18*s* to £1 1*s*. per month per man—what is this to end?